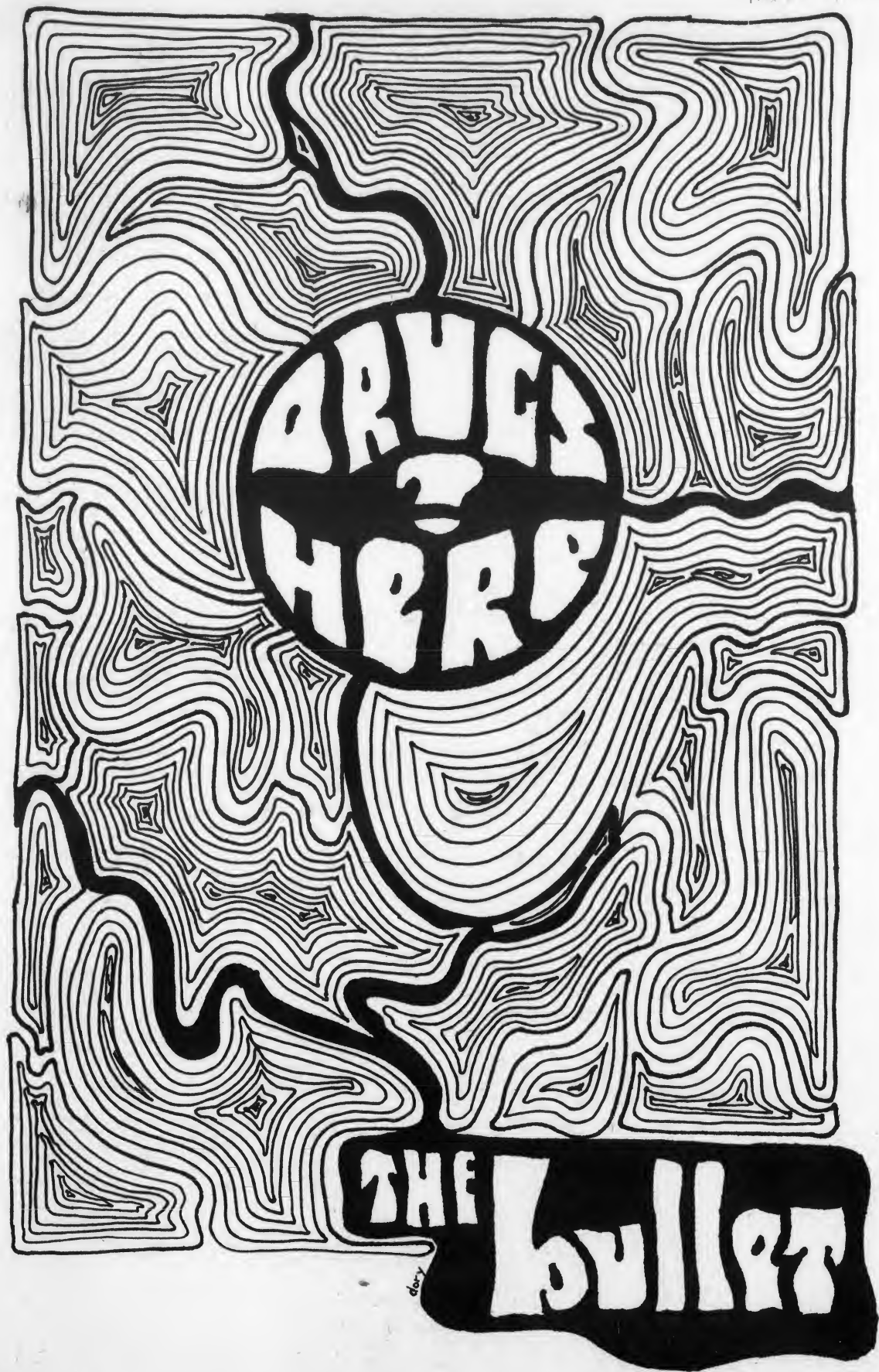


March 2, 1970



LSD researcher to speak here tonight

by Liz Pully

Associate professor of psychiatry at University of Virginia, Dr. John Buckman, one of the few men in the United States who is licensed to employ LSD in research, will lecture on effects and hazards of drug usage on Monday, March 2 at 7:30 in Ann Carter Lee ballroom.

According to a CAVALLIER DAILY article, Dr. Buckman places great emphasis on understanding the culture surrounding the drugs, as well as the drugs themselves. He observes increase in drug usage as a phenomena closely related to a "drug addicted society." "Children are born in homes that already think in terms of 'a pill for every ache.'"

Citing abuse of such "every day" drugs as barbiturates and amphetamines, Dr. Buckman realizes that the situation is com-

plicated by society's standards of approval and disapproval.

The present generation grew up in a culture "where it is believed that persons can and should alter feelings with drugs." Arguments between generations about "whose drug is better," he stamps as "nonsensical."

Speaking on the safety of different drugs, Dr. Buckman recognizes the importance of "the underlying personality of the user and the environment in which the drug is taken."

In answer to reports of chromosomal damage caused by LSD, Dr. Buckman points to the fact that studies are inconclusive. He also cites tobacco and aspirin as drugs which produce similar damage.

LSD, he asserts, induces rewarding as well as tragic experiences. The drug possesses potential as an adjunct to psychotherapy. However, taken cas-

ually, it may produce bad experiences and even, tragedies. He states that "tragic or fatal results probably occur only in persons who are already on the borderline of normalcy."

"But half our road deaths are due to alcohol" and "half of all homicides are related to alcohol," Dr. Buckman explains. He also points out that alcohol is addictive whereas psychedelic drugs usually do not become addictive nor do they lead to violence.

Dr. Buckman has studied LSD for 13 years. He expresses concern about laws controlling possession and use of drugs, especially LSD and marijuana. Recently, he appeared before the Virginia General Assembly and argued against LSD's classification under narcotics. He also prepared a paper on the "Social and Medical Aspects of Illicit Use of LSD" for presentation at the second International Congress of Social Psychiatry in London.



courtesy of the CAVALLIER DAILY

Dr. John Buckman . . .
... we are a "drug addicted society."

Honor vote Thursday

All students will receive ballots (see below) Thursday night for the campus-wide referendum on the proposed change in the honor constitution.

Copies of the final proposal will be distributed to all residence halls tonight. Representatives from the honor council will speak at compulsory hall meetings Thursday.

Chancellor Simpson re-

quested that the section concerning reaffirmation of academic integrity be placed on the ballot so that the faculty would be assured that the change would not undermine the system in the academic realm.

Honor Council representative Sarah Carter said that she hoped students favoring the proposal would check the second box as a matter of formality.

ballot

The Honor Council asks you to vote on the proposal for alternative penalties which the Council may impose for a violation of the Honor Code.

- ☐ Yes, I agree with the Honor Council's proposal.
- ☐ For the benefit of the faculty, I also reaffirm my guarantee of the integrity of the academic work of the college.
- ☐ No, I do not agree with the Honor Council's proposal.

the bullet

vol. 42/no. 15/march 2, 1970

Senators debate honor changes

Led by Honor Council President Kathy Thiel, senators conducted a discussion period concerning current proposed revisions of the Honor Code, at Wednesday's Senate meeting.

Senator Pixie Gainey questioned the validity of any changes and asked whether a change would "lessen the effect" of the honor code. Kathy Thiel explained that "students who are elected have just as much respect for the honor code as anyone, they don't want to see it deteriorate . . . However, the code should change with the

generation of students coming in. The change comes from within students."

Kathy also emphasized the right of the accused to invite any outside witness or professional to be present and to testify at a trial. Several senators maintained that such a change would serve to make the code less specific and expressed the belief that judgment should be based only on professional diagnosis. Some senators also expressed fear that honor council representatives were attempting to act in the place of a

qualified psychologist.

Dissatisfaction and disapproval of the proposed honor code changes on the part of some senators was apparent by one senator's remark that "this is the beginning of the end."

The Senate will meet Wednesday at 7 p.m. in ACL ballroom. At 9 p.m., immediately following the Senate meeting, nominations will be made for SGA offices. The elections committee urges all interested students to attend.

Constitutional revision: residence halls

Section 1. Each residence hall other than the freshman residence hall shall elect a president and a house council. The house council shall include a vice-president, judicial chairman and two judicial assistants, and may be composed of a secretary, treasurer and floor representatives. The president and her house council shall establish rules and regulations for the welfare of the residents of the hall, and shall co-ordinate the functions and events of the hall with the approval of a majority of the residents.

Section 2. The office of Freshman Hall President is open to any rising sophomore, junior or senior who is in good standing academically and socially and who shall reside on campus during her term of office. The Freshman Hall President shall be selected by the members of Residential Council (see Section VII) during the second semester.

Section 3. Any student who is a rising sophomore, junior or senior in good standing aca-

demically and socially, and who shall reside on campus during her term of office shall be eligible to run for the office of upper class residence hall president. Other residence hall officers must also be in good standing academically and socially.

Section 4. The upperclass residence hall president shall be elected in the spring after room assignments for the following session have been made. She shall be elected by the residents of her respective hall. The election procedure shall be established by the elections committee of the Student Association Senate.

Section 5. In all residence halls the vice-president, judicial chairman, judicial assistants, secretary, treasurer floor representatives, and committee chairmen shall be elected in the fall by residents.

Section 6. The Resident hall president shall be assisted by a residence hall vice president who shall assume the duties of the president in

her absence, during her incapacity or request. The residence hall vice-president shall also be responsible for the organization of the hall's desk duty program. The hall secretary shall keep minutes of all house councils and of hall meetings and shall maintain the hall's correspondence. The secretary shall also take minutes for the residence hall judicial committee. The hall treasurer shall keep records of the hall finances and shall report to the hall president.

Section 7. The residence hall president shall call and preside over hall meetings and house council. She shall serve on a campus residential council to be composed of all the residence hall presidents.

Section 8. Each residence hall president shall be a member of the campus residential council. The residential council shall work with the Office of the Dean of Students to co-ordinate the residential programs, and it shall formulate guidelines to be followed by the halls in making hall regulations.

Poll finds 31.7% drug users on campus

by Jane Touzalin

If the recent BULLET drug poll is a valid indication of the trend of the MWC population, this year's student body is almost six times as experienced in drug use as the student body of two years ago.

Not only has the percentage of drug experience increased, but this year's students exhibit increased tolerance toward drug use and also toward the legalization of marijuana.

According to the latest polling, representing almost one-tenth of the student body, 31.7 per cent of those students polled have had experience with some form of drug. This represents a substantial increase from the 5.6 per cent who were found to have

smoked marijuana in the 1967 poll.

With respect to different categories of drugs, the students who answered "yes" to question #1 (see chart) can be broken down in this way, experience-wise:

Cannabis	98.3%
Stimulants	30.5%
Hallucinogens	27.1%
Narcotics	13.6%

In addition, 3.4 per cent of the pollees reported experience with other substances such as nutmeg and barbiturates.

Of the non-drug-users polled, 20.5 per cent stated that they would definitely try some form of drugs if given the chance; this is also an increase over the 1967 poll which showed a 14.9 per cent "yes" response to this

question. 9.4 per cent of the pollees indicated that there was some chance of their using drugs if the opportunity arose, as compared with 9.2 per cent in 1967. Most pollees who indicated a "yes" or "maybe" answer to this question specified that they would probably smoke marijuana or hashish; few indicated a desire to sample any of the more potent drugs.

Over 50 per cent of the pollees stated that they have "easy access" to drugs or marijuana, although many are non-users and do not plan to take advantage of this situation. Of those pollees who offered more specific information on this subject, several mentioned that they could easily obtain drugs from students now

attending their old high schools.

Although only 31.2 per cent of the pollees said that they have used marijuana, 62.9 per cent condone its use and 60.2 per cent are in favor of marijuana's being legalized, another increase from the 24.4 per cent who favored legalization in 1967. Of those

students who are not in favor of legalizing pot, most commented that the present legislation is much too strict and out of proportion to the seriousness of the offense.

President Nixon's "no-knock" legislation — which authorizes policemen or narcotics agents to forcibly enter, without a warrant, any building or room which

is suspected to contain drugs — was supported by only 15.1 per cent of the pollees. Most objected to "no-knock" as a violation of our Constitutional rights rather than to its role in the interception and confiscation of drugs and the arrest of drug users.

Only a small percentage — 28.6 per cent — of the pollees who have used drugs said that they have used them while on campus. However, don't expect them to get caught: only 6 per

cent of the pollees would report a student for smoking marijuana or hash on campus, and 17.7 per cent would report a serious drug user.

QUESTION	CLASS	YES		NO		NOT SURE		NO ANS.	
		no.	%	no.	%	no.	%	no.	%
1. Have you ever used narcotics, marijuana, etc., illegally?	Frosh	12	16.7	60	83.3				
	Sophs	13	28.3	33	71.1				
	Jrs.	24	60.0	16	40.0				
	Srs.	10	35.7	18	64.3				
	TOTAL	59	31.7	127	68.3				
2. If not, would you try them if you had a chance?	Frosh	10	16.7	44	73.3	6	10.0		
	Sophs	6	18.2	23	69.7	4	12.1		
	Jrs.	5	31.3	9	56.2	2	12.5		
	Srs.	5	27.8	13	72.2				
	TOTAL	26	20.5	89	70.1	12	9.4		
3. If you have used drugs or marijuana, has it ever been on campus?	Frosh	12	8.3	60	91.7				
	Sophs	6	46.2	7	53.8				
	Jrs.	11	45.8	13	52.4				
	Srs.	5	50.0	5	50.0				
	TOTAL	34	28.6	85	71.5				
4. Do you condone the use of marijuana?	Frosh	36	50.0	31	43.0	2	2.8	3	4.2
	Sophs	30	65.2	9	19.6	6	13.0	1	2.2
	Jrs.	34	85.0	6	15.0				
	Srs.	17	60.7	8	28.6	2	7.1	1	3.6
	TOTAL	117	63.9	54	29.0	10	5.4	5	2.7
5. Do you condone the use of narcotics?	Frosh	4	5.5	66	91.7			2	2.8
	Sophs	3	6.5	38	82.6			5	10.9
	Jrs.	2	5.0	36	90.0	2	5.0		
	Srs.	1	3.6	23	82.0	2	7.2	2	7.2
	TOTAL	10	5.4	163	87.6	4	2.2	9	4.8
6. Do you condone the use of stimulants?	Frosh	7	9.7	62	86.1	1	1.4	2	2.8
	Sophs	10	21.7	30	65.2	1	2.2	5	10.9
	Jrs.	17	42.5	21	52.5	2	5.0		
	Srs.	6	21.4	16	57.2	4	14.3	2	7.1
	TOTAL	40	21.5	129	68.3	8	4.3	9	4.9
7. Do you condone the use of hallucinogens?	Frosh	5	6.9	66	91.7	1	1.4	0	0
	Sophs	5	10.9	37	80.4	0	0	4	8.7
	Jrs.	6	15.0	30	75.0	4	10.0	0	0
	Srs.	1	3.6	22	78.6	3	10.7	2	7.1
	TOTAL	17	9.1	155	83.3	8	4.3	6	3.3
8. Do you think that marijuana should be legalized?	Frosh	35	48.6	32	44.4	5	7.0	0	0
	Sophs	33	71.7	12	26.1	1	2.2	0	0
	Jrs.	30	75.0	9	22.5	0	0	1	2.5
	Srs.	14	50.0	9	32.1	4	14.3	1	3.6
	TOTAL	112	60.2	62	33.3	10	5.4	2	1.1
9. Do you approve of the "no-knock" legislation?	Frosh	16	22.2	46	63.9	2	2.8	8	11.1
	Sophs	6	13.0	35	76.1	0	0	5	10.9
	Jrs.	1	2.5	33	82.5	0	0	6	15.0
	Srs.	5	17.8	19	67.9	1	3.6	3	11.7
	TOTAL	28	15.1	133	71.5	3	1.6	22	11.8
10. Would you turn in a student if you knew she was smoking marijuana or hashish on campus?	Frosh	5	7.0	60	83.3	7	9.7	0	0
	Sophs	1	2.2	45	97.8	0	0	0	0
	Jrs.	4	10.0	36	90.0	0	0	0	0
	Srs.	1	3.6	25	89.3	2	7.1	0	0
	TOTAL	11	6.0	166	89.0	9	5.0	0	0
11. Would you turn in a student if you knew she was using drugs on campus?	Frosh	20	27.8	42	58.3	10	13.9	0	0
	Sophs	5	10.9	40	86.9	1	2.2	0	0
	Jrs.	5	12.5	31	77.5	4	10.0	0	0
	Srs.	3	10.7	19	67.9	5	17.9	1	4.5
	TOTAL	33	17.7	132	71.0	20	10.7	1	.6

polls conducted and tabulated by jane touzalin and linda kay carpenter

FORUM

editorial

Have you heard . . . ?

One of the more disturbing features of a campus the size of MWC is the rapidity with which rumors are spread and the extent to which they become exaggerated. Sometimes these rumors can be extremely harmful to a specific person or group of people, and occasionally one has the potential of endangering the entire student body.

A recent example of the latter type is the rumor concerning the "hepatitis epidemic" that purportedly exists now on campus. This totally unfounded report has grown to amazing proportions; i.e., "if they get one more case they'll have to close down the school." According to the infirmary, they do not now have nor have they recently had any cases of hepatitis.

We as students may have many legitimate gripes about the actions of the administration, but it is absurd to believe that they are out to kill us. If the campus were threatened by any epidemic, it stands to reason that the administration would take the necessary measures for control. Last year, for example, impending Asian flu caused cancellation of classes four days before the scheduled Christmas vacation.

Hopefully in the future students will seek facts and use more discretion before spreading hysteria.

crossfire

Stop! Do not enter.

by Christine Crawford

"Why did I come to a woman's college? . . . well, I don't feel like I have to act in any certain way—you know, not inhibited." "A B.A. in French Lit., well isn't that nice, but tell me Miss, can you type?" "Face it, I can't pay you as much as the men, 'cause you might have a baby." "Aw, you're so pretty when you get mad."

So quipped one of the many women's liberation tapes. And still, many seemingly contented women wonder why some are making such an issue over women's rights. Well, let's examine the present state of American women under the U.S. Constitution. The National Organization for Women (NOW) states: "Framed and adopted under the influence of the English Common Law valuation of women, which does not regard women as legal persons or entities, the Federal Constitution is today so interpreted. Therefore, women do not rate the 'equal protection of the laws' guaranteed to all men by the 14th amendment. Repeated Supreme Court decisions, as late as 1961, have held that women

are not persons in the legal sense . . . The lack of this guarantee by the 14th amendment means that at any time a law can be passed by Congress or by any State, discriminating against women or barring them from certain work or education, and it would not be unconstitutional."

Do you realize that today some states discriminate against women who are married by limiting their rights to engage in business, contract for their labor on the same terms as men, dispose of their property by will, and/or their right concerning the guardianship of their children?

Society has conditioned women into accepting the fact, or perhaps fate, that they can only play two roles, either as the sex object or the mother. All little girls were expected to play "house" and play with their dolls — "tom-boys" are tolerated but "they'll grow out of it."

Two weeks ago, NOW President Betty Friedman led a line of protesters outside the New Senate Office Building in Washington, D.C. Their purpose was simple. The National Organization for

feedback

Senior plays sad prank

Dear Editor,

On Thursday, February, 12, 1970, I felt, not for the first time, but with the greatest strength of emotion, disappointment in and shame for my fellow Mary Washington students. That afternoon I walked to my car which was parked in Bushnell parking lot and found it with soap-covered windows and with words written on the body of the car both with soap and a pattern of raw bacon strips. Until I got up close, my first thought was that some

high school students had played a prank and my immediate reaction was to pray that nothing was stolen or damaged.

Upon nearing the car, though, my thoughts turned from the inconvenience of washing the car (fortunately I had not yet begun student teaching or I would have missed at least one class period) to disgust at the behavior of what turned out to be, presumably, a Mary Washington senior residing in Bushnell. The words in soap were obscenities, the

bacon strips (how cleverly amusing!) were arranged to read "Go away," and on the windshield was a note to the effect that "there is a perfectly good parking lot at Randolph — Use it — The people at Bushnell need this one."

Aside from disappointment at the immaturity shown by such a prank, I was saddened to think that not even four years of college education could overcome selfishness and small-mindedness and instill a little understanding in the perpetrator of the vandalism. And I use the word vandalism because as humorous and harmless as it might have seemed at the time to the individual (or perhaps group of individuals — that would be easier for me to accept — my psychology classes have enabled me to understand the power of the group mind — there is always someone in the fraternity) etc., who can convince the others that their actions will be neither physically nor emotionally harmful to the victim) they did do actual damage either with a diamond ring (I wonder if he knows what he's getting) or a sharp pebble in the soap, because my left rear and rear windows are indelibly marred with deep scratches that block vision.

This incident has been reported to the campus police, who are in possession of the note accompanying it. I felt this action was necessary because of the personal irony of the situation to me. I found that while parked in the "perfectly good parking lot" behind Randolph, my car not only became dust and soot covered right after washing (this occurring because of the wind blowing incinerator ashes, and passing cars kicking up the loose dirt and gravel which comprise the lot), but, due to the darkness there, was subject to attempts to force open my trunk and obtain my spare tire. I, therefore, in October of last year, taking into consideration that there are no assigned parking spaces at Mary Washington, began parking regularly at the better-lit paved parking lot at Bushnell, thinking my car would be less subject to damage there. After this incident, however, it appears that increased police surveillance is necessary because we no longer have just outsiders to worry about, but Mary Washington students themselves.

Thank you for listening.
Sincerely,
Diane V. Pilgrim, '70

Capitalism for feminists

To the Editor:

With a total lack of knowledge of economics, but with a keen awareness of the oppression which women and other minority groups have experienced, Anne Gordon Greever proceeds in her article "Students rap about Woman's Lib" to damn the only system which would ever allow for the existence of full status for every human being: Capitalism.

By simple repetition of New Left sophisms such as "the white capitalist power structure" and "capitalism needs women as a low-cost reserve labor force," Miss Greever condemns capi-

talism and, by implication, considers socialism as the ideal system in which women will somehow claim their rights as human beings. She fails to realize that the entire concept of rights is totally absent from the socialist philosophy. She gives China and Cuba, two of the world's most evil socialistic dictatorships, as examples of countries in which social patterns are being established — such social patterns as drafting women into the military so they can shoulder guns along with the men, or where women can "voluntarily" go into the rice or sugar cane fields to labor along with the men, under force, for the "benevolent" dictators who are going to liberate the fairer sex.

Miss Greever is like a 20th century doctor who recognizes an ill and then attempts to apply an 18th century remedy (such as the application of leeches) in order to remove the causative factor. What is accomplished, by use of a thoroughly disproved technique, is the exact opposite results of those desired. She rightfully diagnoses the ailment as oppression, particularly of women, and then proceeds to recommend a method of cure the results of which are spread in blood across the face of the earth.

Socialism, in principle and in practice, equals slavery; and those individuals who completely and deliberately ignore the empirical evidence of this, which is so fully available in 1970, and blindly adopt this ideology, which is totally contrary to man's nature, deserve the full oppression which it demands.

Sincerely,
Thomas Johnson

Women wanted to show their support for Senate Eugene McCarthy's Senate Joint Resolution 61 as a future amendment to the U.S. Constitution. Though backed by seventy other senators, this resolution is in danger of dying in committee unless action is taken. Presented to the Senate on February 28, 1969, McCarthy's amendment states: "Equality of Rights under the law shall not be denied or abridged by the United States or by any State on account of sex."

NOW urges all to express their support by writing to Senator Birch Bayh, Chairman of the Subcommittee of Constitutional Amendments.

STOP! DO NOT ENTER. ONE WAY. TURN AROUND. YOU ARE GOING THE WRONG WAY. "Excuse me miss, there's the door you want, we're doing men's work in here . . . we wouldn't want your pretty little hands getting dirty now, would we?" GO TO JAIL. GO DIRECTLY TO JAIL. DO NOT PASS GO. DO NOT COLLECT \$200.

But can't we have a choice of jails?

Exasperations insult

Dear Editor,

The comments made in Yuri McCarthy's "Up Against the Wall" were ridiculously oversimplified. There were no corroborating examples to back up such statements as "the trial is a masterpiece of atrocities in the name of justice" and "the police, playing their roles as pigs, certainly appeared to be instrumental in the rioting." The foul language and propaganda-like tricks to give a one-sided viewpoint of a very complex at-

fair were absolutely infuriating. Any editorials in the BULLET should be a great deal less opinionated and a lot more intelligent. Mary Washington's newspaper should INFORM its students of our country's actions. Such unbelievably uninformative, emotional articles do not educate us, they merely provoke thoughtless indignation. I do not necessarily disagree with Miss McCarthy's ideas, but I do not appreciate a yellow press that insults my intelligence.

Kathy Millilo, '73

Burlesque on bordello

Dear Barbara, as editor of the Prostitute's Paper/Brothel Bullet I'm writing to you concerning the Bordello.

"No amount of bellywash about student academic and personal freedom can erase the fact that Mary Washington is fast becoming a bordello and a haven for women of loose morals to retire to in the name of going to college to get an education. Off with the heads of the administration, fire the board of visitors and let's return respectability to the school at Fredericksburg," (editorial, South Boston (Va.) Gazette-Virginian, Dec. 24, 1969.) What happened to obese politicians mistaking Havannas and liberalizing "school keeps them off the streets." At least every mother pie girlie has the right to indulge in her own capitalistic enterprises. A negative rebuttal to the Southern Boston Gazette wherever it may be, is fraught with the dangers of "the lady doth protest too much" reactions by its lusty staff. As Hugh Swelny Mauberly was advised, "Don't kick against the pricks." A positive rebuttal provokes two interesting questions. If the lady has the name why shouldn't she get in on the game? and, considering the sagacity of this logic and the rising cost of tuition, should the female capitalist leave or stay and lay? Who is more to blame, she who sins for pay or he who pays for sin? paraphrasing Sor Juana Inez de la Cruz. In terms of payment, "As we have noted in the case recently at the College of William and Mary where students rebelled because the school administration turned thumbs down on entertaining girls in men's dormitories at all hours this is a tax supported institution." Perhaps if the legislature would be more gracious when funding the Mary

Washington Home for Wayward Girls than the brothel could just go back to being a saloon.

The preceding burlesque was a response to an editorial. What was the South Boston Gazette's burlesque in response to? People sometimes project their own socially unacceptable secret desires and motivations to another group which is seemingly defenseless against becoming a scapegoat. The projection involves little risk and great personal gratifica-

tion because the accuser receives the warm accolades of moralistic opinion. Or, perhaps they feel threatened by a rapidly evolving social system with an emphasis on youth and liberality that seems to leave them antiquated in the backwaters, washes and woods. Or, maybe they're having trouble keeping their own daughters down on the farm, away from the salesmen and out of the hay.

Lorraine Cross, '72
Thea Cox, '72

Exchange causes casualty

Dear Editor:

I'd like to bring up one organization on campus termed as "efficient" by its leaders in last week's BULLET. This is the Book Exchange; I feel that enough problems have resulted from their "competent . . . ability to run the exchange efficiently" that the student body should be made aware of a few more of its shortcomings before this potentially promising project regresses to a point beyond recognition.

Let me cite a personal experience to illustrate a facet of the problem. I went to obtain my money and unsold books on one of the designated days and found instead a sign which read "Temporarily Out of Funds - Will Reopen at 3:00." (The Exchange was supposed to be open all day on the 17th.) I waited until 45 minutes after three - it never did reopen that day. One of the girls in charge said later that to compensate for the Exchange not opening on the 17th it remained open longer another time - that this was announced in all of the dorms. I checked the records of my dorm and found no notice at all of the announcement, not to mention the fact that

it wasn't announced. All I could refer to was a sign on the door of the Book Exchange which read, the 18th, "The B.E. will remain closed as scheduled."

Rather the re-scheduling a make-up time to return the books and money, the following Tuesday was set as a deadline for reclaiming our money from the treasurer. I went on Monday to get my money and unsold books and was greeted with quite a surprise. The money was cheerfully paid, but it was impossible for my unsold books, 18 in all, to be returned. They had been distributed all over the county! The girl in charge said they "couldn't afford" to keep unsold books any longer, as if the space had to be rented, so they donated them to high schools without any announcement of this to the student body or remote allusion to the fact that after a certain date the books would be gotten rid of.

I was asked to refer to the sign that announced students could get their money from the treasurer - that it made no mention of the returning of our books, too, and therefore excused the Book Exchange from responsibility over them.

The make-up deadline for returning our money, and as one would naturally assume, our books, was Tuesday. The books were given away unannounced and even prior to this deadline. I can't do anything about it; I am out 18 books.

I complied with the B.E.'s stipulations - I went on the day they set to find it closed, and returned well within the extended deadline to find my books had been scattered all over the county. One girl in charge said she realized my case was exceptional but all she could do was apologize - I couldn't be reimbursed, like the other students whose books were stolen, because the Book Exchange was already so far in the red.

I doubt that I am the only or the worst casualty of Book Exchange operations this semester. I'm sure the coordinators of the project are well aware of the dissent that has sprung up among many students concerning the enterprise. Such actions of a supposedly efficient organization leave us, also, "sadly disappointed."

A Very Irate Sophomore

(see STUDENTS, page 12)

From moral to scientific

With all the problems facing the school, community, nation, and world, drugs may seem at first glance too irrelevant an issue to merit the amount of space devoted to them in this week's BULLET. But considering the fact that, according to the BULLET poll, almost one third of the student body has experienced use of some type of drug, the topic becomes very relevant to the MWC campus.

The poll results indicate that there is an attitude of tolerance toward drug use on the part of the majority of MWC students. However, at the same time, we would hope that anyone experimenting or thinking about experimenting with any type of drug would not jump into the "drug scene" without first becoming thoroughly familiar with all the known facts about whatever it is he is trying. To punish a person for use of something which he has found to be personally satisfying is a denial of human rights.

There are many experienced drug users who feel that marijuana or hashish or some more potent drug adds significantly to their ability to sense life. Many find that their thought processes change so that they are able to think more abstractly than they would under normal circumstances. Those who have not tried drugs dictate policy and attitude without listening to the testimony of those who are experienced.

It is apparent that drugs become a "problem" only when they are used excessively or as an escape from reality. Drug use and drug abuse must be clearly distinguished, and drug abuse should be treated not with punishment, but with help. The concern about drug abuse which has resulted in the stringent laws should develop into a concern for the problems which cause drug abuse.

Yet, in the final analysis, there are still many unanswered questions concerning drugs which need to be discussed. But before we begin to discuss we must turn the focus on drugs from moral to scientific.

B.H.

cover by Dory Teipel

Ode to MW

by E. F. Hewins

With apologies to W. S. Gilbert (and Sir Arthur Sullivan, too, if this is sung to the tune of "Tit-willow" from the MIKADO.)

By a tree on a campus a pretty girl sat
Singing "Dello, bordello, bordello!"
And I said to her "What in the world are you at,
Singing 'Dello, bordello, bordello'?"
Is it weakness of intellect, lady?" I cried,
"Or a problem that was you so up-tight inside?"
With a shake of her poor little head she replied,
"Oh, dello, bordello, bordello!"

Then slapping her chest she delivered a vow,
Oh, dello, bordello, bordello!
While a cold perspiration bespangled her brow,
Oh, dello, bordello, bordello!
She sobbed and she gurgled and heaved several sighs,
Then said as she lifted her face to the skies,
"I'll shoot the next son-of-a-bitch who implies
My college is just a bordello."

THE BULLET

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Ex pusher says use drugs—with caution

(Editor's note: The following interview was conducted with a student who has had extensive experience with the use of drugs.)

B — When did you have your first experience with drugs?

S — In high school.

B — What have you tried?

S — Well, all sorts of amphetamines: you know, plain old Dexedrine, and all sorts of diet pills, which aren't the same things as Benzedrine. — and I've had marijuana, opiated forms of cannabis, hashish, stuff like that.

Then I had experience with mescaline and LSD.

B — Did you start off on marijuana?

S — No, as a matter of fact I started off on amphetamines.

B — Do you think that mari-

juana use leads to the use of stronger drugs, as doctors believe?

S — Part of the hemp plant, and among users and big dealers usually the best way is by the color. It goes from light brown — which is usually called "blond" — which isn't bad, but there's just a lot of better stuff, that goes all the way to Russian black, which is really super-dark, and it's really fantastic stuff. Up north a lot of the stuff is opiated hash, and some grass is, too.

B — Is there any difference between the kind of high that you get on grass and the kind that you get on hash?

S — No — in both of them, there's this tetrahydrocannabinol element, which is abbreviated to THC, and it's probably just more

sire to do things. Studying even seems interesting. You can sit down with a book at 2 a.m., if you've had some dex and just really go to it, if you're not used to it. You just have an enthusiasm for things, and you can keep on going. It also releases you from the mental tasks of life such as eating and sleeping, which is really nice, because you can stay up all night doing all sorts of things and you don't have to go to bed; you don't have to go over to Seacobeck and get that crud because you're not hungry. And another benefit is that you probably will lose weight, if you don't eat anything; and if you take it enough, you're not going to be hungry. However, if somebody takes the stuff every day, or say very frequently, for an extended period of time, I think there's something wrong with them.

B — Why do they say, "speed kills"?

S — That really sounds like a bunch of baloney. The main thing I found with speed after being on it for about two months at super-high dosages — at the point where it would kill somebody who hadn't been used to it — is that, as if it wasn't bad enough around here, I was getting DT's — I was seeing roaches, out of the corner of my eye, I'd be studying late at night, and it'd be dark, and I'd see these little roaches running by. And I was getting really forgetful about what people were saying. I couldn't remember whether I'd done something or whether I hadn't; I couldn't remember days and weeks; I couldn't tell you what I had done the week before — and it seemed that everything that I had been so aware of just crumbled. It was like a shell; I had been deceiving myself. It's really false. And when I came out of it I slept for about three days.

B — Is the only way you can take amphetamines in pill form?

S — No. Probably the most dangerous things — for high dosages, they come in a nice neat sterilized bottle, and you can shoot it.

About LSD — right now there's a big controversy over the chromosome damage. The Chicago "Seed," ran an article last fall, I believe, saying that the chromosome thing wasn't true. I haven't really researched that fact about the damage although I was talking to a doctor who was saying that they haven't been able to reduplicate the tests. Timothy Leary, who's dropped acid over 400 times, had his chromosomes examined and they were found to be within the normal range. Last year I was talking to a physician about it and he said chromosome damage is highly random; so just because you've dropped acid five times doesn't mean your chromosomes will be five times more screwed up than someone who's dropped once. The main danger of LSD is — well, if you're really stable, you won't have a problem; but determining whether you're really stable could be a problem, because maybe a lot of people wouldn't want to admit their lack of stability. A lot of things come out with acid that you won't find in everyday life. Blank walls turn into figures, moving animals, and things like this. There can really be peace of mind or no peace of mind, depending on what kind of acid you're taking and of course one's emotional and chemical

make-up. Acid has a variety of names: green meales, and sunshine, and white lightening, usually indicating the potency of them. There are a lot of different names for everything; people talk about "blowing" grass now — it varies. Some people have even gotten back to the point of calling their joints "reefers," which sounds really archaic — you know, shades of Gene Krupa. B — Is it true that, if you trip out on LSD, the experience can recur later anytime?

S — That's one of the biggest myths... I've talked to doctors about it, and for this to happen — you know, you just walk down the street and all of a sudden you're in the middle of hell. That just doesn't happen. That's one of the biggest lies perpetrated on the American public to save youth from taking LSD. What does happen with hallucinogens, and even any kind of prolonged usage of drugs, is that you get some kind of effects of what you did have; for instance, flickering fields of vision, which is a typical effect mescaline — or flashes of light, or occasionally you might get trailings, which is like, when you wave your hand in front of your face, and you see colored dots following it. The bit with Art Linkletter's daughter exemplifies one of the hazards of LSD but not the thing about a recurring trip — now that's just a little too much to believe. One of the dangers of LSD is that a person can have an inability to think properly; you might not be able to really think at all or to explain anything. Like if someone said, "What are you doing here?" your mind wouldn't even understand him; you wouldn't be able to understand what he was saying, let alone answer him. Let's work down a progression on this: if someone says "What are you doing here?" your mind will begin to produce an explanation, at which point it doesn't quite connect between your mind and your mouth. You don't know how to explain it to the person. You know in your mind, but you just can't say it. Or then you might be able to say it but it doesn't come out properly. Or you might be able to answer him perfectly

lot of psychotics running around loose on the streets today.

B — What is psilocybin?

S — Psilocybin comes from mushrooms; and I heard a rumor last year which I doubt really seriously but it sounds pretty cool — about the Vikings — that they used to use psilocybin all the time, and that's why they dressed so funny, with horns and stuff... and they used to take it especially when they were going out to fight, because wham! some guy would just lop off an arm and he wouldn't care, because he'd be out there from mushrooms, and it can be chemically synthesized also. It's about 200 times less potent than LSD, weight for weight. It's not found very much in the South although you can find it fairly easily around Boston. It's probably a pretty good thing to start out on if you're looking for some kind of hallucinogen. Usually people don't start out on hallucinogens though.

B — What is mescaline?

S — Mescaline, another hallucinogen, is one-fifth thousandth the potency of LSD and it's a natural product — comes from peyote. It first came into use in the 1800's, when people really started synthesizing things like heroin and stuff like that. It resembles adrenaline chemically; it's kind of like a real low-grade acid. It comes in a capsule and it's probably about the nicest hallucinogen around, if you get a nice, mild dose of it. It's the sort of thing where you could take it and sit around and talk to your father, and he couldn't tell, because you wouldn't look affected by it; you'd just sit there and look at him and his face would turn yellow with flashes of color, and it would go into thousands and millions of little particles of color — but you could sit and say "yes sir" and continue talking to him and not be affected, and you could walk out and look at the carpet and really go crazy with all the colors. Or you could sit in your dorm and look at the blank walls and really just get ecstatic over the microscopic little designs that are going on; and that are moving — constantly moving. Even the air is just filled with it, it doesn't re-

"... the grass today is so shitty that going on to hash is just a more practical thing..."

S — I don't think the doctors say that, but I think it's a matter of what's available. Sometimes, as in my own particular case, you go looking for something and you can't find it. Maybe someone says, "Well, I'll sell you something better." It's a case like, maybe someone is looking for marijuana and they don't have it, but they have hash or something like that, so you buy hash; or you're looking for mescaline and you buy LSD, because they don't have any mescaline. Things like that happen and I think that's the main thing. Probably no one outside of the big cities or ghettos succumb to the peer group influence to shoot heroin, because most schools have systems in which they learn of the horrors of something like heroin, I think mainly the people probably start out with marijuana and then start experimenting. They reach a level of experience, say, where they're set apart from the so-called "normal" bunch of society and they begin to want to experiment with different things that they've heard of from other people. For example, LSD and hallucinogens — they want to experience that sort of thing.

B — The reason they don't want to legalize marijuana is because they think it leads to bigger things, and that's just what you've said.

S — Well, it's just that the grass today is so shitty that going on to hash is just a more practical thing. But then you have to remember that you can't equate any of the drugs, perhaps with the exception of mescaline and psilocybin, and marijuana and hash, together. You can't talk about opium and marijuana or LSD and mescaline or something like that. It's just not the same as talking about gin and bourbon, or even beer and grain. It's just entirely different.

B — I'm sure that most people know what marijuana is, but why don't you explain a little bit about hash?

S — Hash is about eight times stronger than marijuana, disallowing for the lousy grass that's been going around now; well, let's say eight times stronger than average grass. It's the resinous

potent in hash. Hash is the most powerful type of cannabis around. So it's probably just a matter of degree. This THC element is actually a hallucinogen, which in people who are slightly unbalanced may create hallucinatory or highly imaginative visions. But the whole thing is pretty much dependent upon the stability of the person. That's probably the main thing in drugs; because a person who is highly stable can take LSD and hardly have any bad effects but a person who is emotionally distraught, unbalanced, given to emotional upset, can take marijuana; and if he had borderline psychosis, he could "flip out," as the saying goes in the mental institutions.

B — What is meth?

S — Methedrine was first used extensively by the Germans; it was used a lot in the war by both sides to keep people going; and it's the most powerful form of amphetamine which has been around for a long time. These and the barbiturates were mainly used in psychiatric cases and in hospitals before tranquilizers and other stimulants came along. Methedrine is a brand name; it comes from methamphetamine. There are three main types of amphetamine: there are dextroamphetamine, amphetamine, and methamphetamine. You get the trade names, respectively, Dexedrine, Benzedrine, and Methedrine. Dexedrine is the least potent, and Methedrine is the most potent, Dexedrine being about a third as potent as Methedrine. And this, in high dosages, is called speed. Originally, just meth was called speed; and this was in high dosages. A lot of teeny-boppers are running around now taking diet pills saying, "oh wow, I'm taking speed!" Because if you're not used to taking it, five milligrams of dex, even if you put some barbiturates in it, will still give you a high if you're not used to taking anything. But in long-term users it would take maybe 100 milligrams of meth to get a high. The thing about stimulants that's so neat is that you have an increased awareness of things; and you have an overwhelming de-

"I heard a rumor... about the Vikings—that they used to use psilocybin... and that's why they dressed so funny..."

and not have any problems whatsoever. But not being able to talk to people can be kind of a horrifying thing. Or all of a sudden you might get a paranoia rush, or a depression. And sometimes there's a feeling like you're not really sure what's going on. Or you might wonder: "I don't really understand things so well this week since I've taken LSD." If there's any recurrence it would most likely be an emotional recurrence, and this again with people who are unstable. There was a case last year where a girl smoke marijuana once and ended up on a psych ward in a hospital. But she was probably full-blown psychotic case to begin with and no one really noticed it, because there are certainly a

move you from reality but it adds to it, so it can be a really nice experience.

B — Are there any dangers connected with mescaline?

S — Well, last summer I took an overdose of it. People around here, I guess because they're not very sophisticated users for the most part, even the dealers that I've found, in the South, don't refrigerate anything, even their acid. It's incredible to believe, because it's really supposed to be refrigerated; except cannabis — you can leave your grass and hash out of the refrigerator. But it really potentiates it; or at least let's say its normal potency is affected by non-refrigeration. But last summer I took what

Students speak out

... excerpts from the drug polls

"I am so enthusiastically convinced of the value of grass that turning in an offender is one of the few school rules I refuse to abide by. Experiencing marijuana must not be over-exaggerated in the spiritual sense, but realistically, I feel sorry for the unfortunate being who is afraid to awaken himself to the 'completely unique experience' related to blowing weed."

"Marijuana gave me the same effect as alcohol without the after-effects—much better—very stimulating sexually and mentally—an enlightening experience!"

"I think it very sad and unhealthy for people to need, or even want, a 'high' in order for entertainment."

"I don't use drugs, or rather marijuana, simply because it's illegal and liquor will do the job. Although I am underage for liquor too, let's face it. If a cop catches you with a pint he's more likely to look the other way than if you were sitting there with a joint. Still, I wouldn't mind just trying either marijuana or hashish."

"Pat and hash are no big deal and I don't care whether or not a person uses them; it's a matter of personal preference."

"Southern schools are way behind. Too many things such as smoking marijuana, which hardly means anything up North, are blown way out of proportion in the South."

"I do not feel a personal need to use drugs, although I would like to try marijuana or hash once for the experience. I think that obsession with drugs is a sign of personal weakness."

"I would turn in a student who I knew was using it on campus because once they have decided to remain at this school after they know the rules is an acceptance of adherence to these rules. If they must use drugs, it is just as easy to leave campus."

"Live and let live."

"When people use drugs, I think they are looking for themselves and looking for truth (at least I was), but I have found it in another way, through Christianity, so now I don't need drugs anymore."

"This 'no-knock' legislation is indisputably unconstitutional."

"Marijuana is the greatest! So is mescaline. I don't approve of addictive narcotics, but everything else should be legalized unless it is proved that they are harmful. Intensive research should be conducted to see if LSD or other 'dope' is harmful."

"Drugs and marijuana are the responsibility of the individual. However, some people are not responsible enough to know the effects or consequences of the drugs they may be so carelessly using, so it is up to some authority to regulate the use."

"In my opinions, college administrations should not conduct searches under the guise of 'room inspections,' and should make sure that any nores who want to investigate in a dorm present a warrant (giving the student time to clean up) ahead of time. Administrations have nothing to do with what goes on in dorm rooms unless it is damaging to other students or college property."

"I find grass and hash to be extremely pleasant and would recommend it to anyone who I felt had reached a high level of emotional and social maturity. To try them just for 'kicks' defeats their whole purpose, for they are such an enriching and fulfilling experience."

"The decision to use drugs should be an individual one made only after careful considerations of the consequences to you and others—legal and personal. However, it is not the government's job to make the decision for you . . . As for the legalization of heroin, that would definitely be a step in the right direction. The sale of this and other drugs must be taken out of the hands of the Syndicate!"

"Drugs, as are sex and drinking, are too personal to be judged as a whole . . . It is the individual's responsibility to decide if they are harmful or worth the money."

"People have freedom of choice; therefore I feel that if a person is stupid enough to endanger his life by taking drugs or using marijuana or hashish, I would not turn him in. It's his choice and life—not mine."

"No man is free until all men are free,"—JFK said that. My question is, should man be free to do as he pleases as long as he only harms himself? Or does harming oneself harm all?"

"I know I wouldn't use drugs—I think its assinine! I feel that drugs are simply a means of escaping from reality by the immature—people who can't face up to their problems . . . that is if they ever reach adulthood."

"From experience I have become bitter towards the 'drug family' as I have immature 'freaks' lose their way in the dark. Unfortunately what might have been a rewarding medium has turned into a destroying 'weed.'"

"I believe that the U. S. should adopt the principles of British Law concerning drugs—that is, where these drugs are made legal there are fewer addicts (as in the case of heroin use)."

"I think the main idea behind 'no-knock' legislation is to provide a faster means of apprehending drug traffic once it has been discovered. However I think the rights of the individual are being abused. I think further legislation should be introduced which would protect individual rights and at the same time speed up red tape needed to obtain a warrant."

would probably be an overdose, or at least it was for me, it was refrigerated mescaline, I got really wiggid out I couldn't understand English; I would start talking and by the third word in the sentence I couldn't tell you what I was going to talk about, or what the first two words were, and almost what the third word was—I didn't know who I was, who I was talking to, it took me 45 minutes to dial a phone number, I could keep track of time and I vaguely knew where I was, I was really scared that I was losing my mind, and I was wondering if I was balanced enough to hang on, because your mind just slows down; it stops functioning. And this was the first time I've ever had a bad experience with drugs like that, where your mind just disintegrates before your very eyes, you want to think something, but it just doesn't click at all, and it's very frustrating, because you want to think something to figure out what's going on and you can't; you don't know anything. Luckily I came down with a whole bunch of Thorazine; it came to sort of a roaring halt, for which I was very thankful. After that it didn't shake me up when I had another

bad experience, because I knew what was going on; but the first time it was really kind of devastating, especially being by myself.

B — How many bad experiences have you had?

S — I'd say probably only three. Surprisingly enough I got a bad experience on hash which was worse than on LSD—I don't know why—probably because I was taking the hash with a kick-er, which is something that helps create strong effects. So I started hallucinating. I was totally divorced from reality and I was in another world for a while; it was really frightening—I was getting paranoid and I thought I was being murdered. It

was really frightening, until I realized that I wasn't on another world and then it was all right. But since then I've realized that I personally don't feel that my mind can take any more hassle now and that's why I've quit. Drugs can exaggerate your emotions, particularly when you're scared or something.

B — How do you feel about narcotics? From what you've said you seem to disapprove of them—why?

S — Because they're addictive.

B — Is that the only reason?

S — Yes. The problem of drug addiction is really interesting; addicts come in a variety of forms. Did you know that doctors have the highest rate of addiction of anybody in the country? One out of 100 versus one out of three or four thousand non-doctors. And back in 1914 it used to be really high before they passed all the laws, because all sorts of things had codeine and morphine and opium derivatives in them; and the most frequent abusers were housewives, who just kind of analgesed their minds out of everything, I suppose in the same way that people do with tranquilizers today. That's really a tremendously abused form of drugs which nobody seems to get upset about, because you never find any young kids using tranquilizers very much. Old people are so busy running around screaming about regular drugs but they never talk about the tranquilizers that they're overusing, misusing, and abusing. But the motivation for addiction is really strange. The most common drug that doctors used was super-analgesic, which is used for cancer patients; the brand name is Demerol. And they

had a variety of reasons for why they did; usually it was pressures and things like this.

B — Why do they put opium in grass and hash?

S — Kind of for a kicker. Opium always improves the flavor of the grass considerably, and a little opium never hurt any hash, either. It's just a more economical way of getting the effects, especially if you're just starting out.

B — What is the usual reaction that a person gets when he smokes grass for the first time?

S — Nothing. On the average—so say the doctors—it takes about six smokes before you begin to get a high.

B — In what way is it preferable to being drunk?

S — I don't really know that it is preferable, unless you're prone to hangovers and stuff like that. With hallucinogens you might get a hangover, depending on your body chemistry and your emotional makeup.

B — Some people say that when they're drunk, they feel basically good but generally have sort of a heavy, nauseated feeling underlying it all; whereas with marijuana or hash, they just feel good—no side effects.

S — True. You never come back from a smoking date and retch, that's for sure. And pot kind of lulls you. With alcohol you sort of feel like you've had three Phenobarb tablets; you conk into bed and they could parade Ringling Brothers' Circus through your room and you wouldn't notice it. But falling asleep on marijuana is a really soothing thing; you kind of float in. It's a more personal thing when you get stoned on marijuana or on hash—it's not the sort of thing where you want to go out and put a lampshade on your head. You're really not that concerned with doing ridiculous things. There are small things that are very interesting. Listening to music is very enjoyable; your sensations are really heightened; and touching things, and people, are really heightened; so making it is really great on hash! But there are a few drawbacks to it; if you don't normally smoke cigarettes it can be really grating on your throat—it's really irritating, maybe even if you do smoke. Eating is another good thing. Food tastes so fabulous when you're stoned, and the length of time is just drawn out; if you

(see DRUG, page 9)

news in Brief

Father Sikona will be guest speaker on abortion in Wesley House on Tuesday, March 3 at noon.

The Pennsylvania Ballet will perform in GW auditorium on Wednesday, March 4 at 8 p.m. The company of thirty dancers and symphony orchestra will perform from its repertoire of dramatic, classical and modern ballets.

Selections to be performed include Serenade, choreographed by George Balanchine to the music of Tchaikovsky; Villan choreographed by John Butler, music by Robert Storer; and Pas de Dix choreographed by Balanchine, music by Alexander Glazunov.

Barbara Sandanata and Alexi Yuenich are principal dancers of the company which features an international cast.

The James Manroe High School Band Boosters Club will present the world-famous Gen. Plafoff Don Cossack chorus and dancers. Thursday, March 5, at 8 p.m. in Maury auditorium.

"Black Orpheus" will be shown

Saturday, March 7 at 8 p.m. in GW auditorium.

MWC basketball team will VCU at Goolrick gym, Wednesday, March 11, at 7:30 p.m.

Dr. Raymond B. Cattell, professor of psychology at University of Illinois, will lecture on "The Changing Concept of Intelligence", Thursday, March 12 at 11:15 a.m. in ACL ballroom.

Dr. Cattell, author of books in several aspects of psychology and developer of the Cattell Group Intelligence Tests, is sponsored by the University Center in Virginia.

Dr. William Frankena, professor of philosophy at University of Michigan, will speak on "The Principle of Morality," 11:15 a.m., Friday, March 6 in ACL ballroom.

Senior assistants and administrative aides have been chosen for the 1970-71 school year. Senior assistants are Kathy Lewis, Bushnell; Cannelia Ralen, Westmoreland; Linda Shoemaker, Randolph; and Phyllis Rogers, Russell. Administrative aides are Barbara Oxley in Brent and Leslie Kraus in Framar. An administrative aide for Marye has not yet been chosen.

reach out

Swelling head number

by robin darling

mitted that they had taken drugs. The deans did not inform the local police.

Where drug use is a greater problem, administrations are not as willing to keep the punishment in the family. The University of California at Riverside enterprisingly initiated its own drug investigation. Hiring a narc, the administration financed his purchase of LSD. He worked with a dorm resident, and with his evidence, the NEW UNIVERSITY reports, twenty-five UCR students were indicted for pushing "narcotics and dangerous drugs." The students were arrested after the 1969 spring closing date, to "avoid unnecessary trouble."

In late January, at the University of Denver, city police staged the largest of any previous campus raids. Forty-two students were arrested in their dorms. Chancellor Maurice Mitchell put the number of campus heads at fifty percent, and blamed off campus influences as being the origin of the trade.

Colleges and universities, faced with the obvious increase of drug use and subsequent increase of on-campus busts, are slowly beginning to formulate official positions. As a first step, many administrations have initiated panel discussions and distributed pamphlets as an attempt to educate the non-used away from experimentation. The University of Delaware has proposed group counseling and individual psychiatric services; and, since its programs were deemed a success on the Baltimore campus, the University of Mary-

land plans a permanent drug information center in College Park.

THE TRINITY TIMES conducted a survey of three D.C. universities — Georgetown, Catholic, and American — which attempt to handle the drug problem internally. All three provide confidential counseling services, but differ in method of punishment. Both Georgetown and American would not inform the authorities upon discovery by the administration of drug abuse on campus, and would not retry a student already convicted in court. Catholic University reserves the right to try a student previously convicted, and take punitive action. U.C.L.A. also participates in what is actually double jeopardy, while the University of Iowa takes no disciplinary action against drug use.

College and university administrations are caught between the heads and the narcs. They are wary of the accusations that they are contributing to drug abuse, but unwilling to take measures against on-campus drug users, who comprise a growing number, and some of the brightest, of students. The most prevalent solution at which they have arrived — looking the other way — is no solution at all. Perhaps the suitable role of the administration in the tangle of the drug problem is that of Delaware and Maryland: students should be educated and have, as a regular service, legal counsel. Whenever administrations have attempted to enforce existing drug laws, they have been rewarded with more campus unrest.

THIS SUMMER STUDY IN EUROPE FOR CREDIT

VPI offers programs in political science and language concentration this summer. Flight leaves June 10th—returns Sept. 10th. In pol. sci., three areas of concentration: East and West European Systems; Scandinavian Studies; Heritage, Conflict, and Problems in Mid East. Language programs in France, Germany, Spain, U.S.S.R. Also architectural program—concentration in Austria and Greece. Each program carries 15 quarter hrs. credit or 10 semester hrs. All programs have a 3-4 week educational tour. For more info., contact Doralece Lipoli, x 510.

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HEY JUDE—Beatles—Apple SW 385 —This album is a collection of Beatles singles both old and recent. "Hey Jude," "Revolution," Paperback Writer, "I Should Have Known Better," "Lady Madonna," "Can't Buy Me Love," "Don't Let Me Down," "Ballad Of John And Yoko," "Rain" and "Old Brown Shoe" are the cuts. Only two of these songs ("Can't Buy Me Love" and "I Should Have Known Better") have ever appeared in album form before. This set will be zooming up the charts soon—Reg. \$5.98 Special \$3.99.

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Drug user condemns heroin

(from page 7)

order some food from a pizza place it seems like it's taking half the night to get there, even though it's only half an hour. Your sense of lighting — with a strobe light, it's just incredible. Another thing — some people don't notice it very much, but driving can be very dangerous on grass or hash because your sense of depth perception is distorted. It's like driving and being drunk, I suppose, but I don't know, having never done either.

B — Why did you start dealing in drugs?

S — I started dealing because I didn't have any money, and it was a necessity. Actually my dealing wasn't really much of a dealing; it was more a kind of handling with a handling charge attached to it.

B — Why did you stop dealing?

S — Too much of a hassle. I really wasn't making that much from it; it was kind of a quick way to get a little money. But it just really wasn't worth the hassle and the reputation. But back to heroin. I remember seeing from the Bureau of Narcotics a photograph of a 16-year-old heroin addict — a girl — and it was a full-length nude picture of her and I'm not exaggerating — every inch of her body was covered with scabs — really gross, ugly scabs — everywhere.

B — This was from using unclean needles?

S — That an unclean eye droppers. Usually heroin users will go back and use the same equipment, and the same punctures. They usually start using it in inconspicuous areas; guys can use anywhere from the ankles up — girls from about the knees up, depending on the length of their skirts. But there's always the

danger of hepatitis, because no one cleans up their needles, but no one really cares that much. Sores develop — attendant skin diseases and things like that. But this girl apparently was a super-addict and Jesus, I don't know how she got to some of the places where she had scabs; she must have had somebody doing it for her because she looked like she was covered with some skin disease from head to toe. It was really horrible; it looked like something Hollywood would have dreamed up.

Heavy heroin users will use eye-droppers, maybe because a needle isn't available or maybe because you can get more in an eye dropper.

B — Do the really big dealers use their stuff themselves?

S — Dealers who deal in hundreds of dollars worth as opposed to pushers, who deal in ounces or grams — or at least that's the way I see it — dealers might be using it. Pushers frequently are. I thought it was really funny that during the entire time that I had goods of some sort I never kept any for myself or used any, because I wasn't really interested in it except as a money-making venture.

Usually, the dealers are interested not in selling you marijuana, unless you want to push for them, but in selling — well, at a minimum of hash. They're usually very interested in getting rid of some smack, and acid. And they're a bothersome lot; if they see you in the same place every day they'll keep asking you if you want some stuff like that, even if you tell them you're not interested. I'm really down on the heavy stuff, because they really ruin people more frequently

than hash, marijuana, and amphetamines. I don't like to see people get messed up on drugs, on the heavy drugs. Actually, if people had enough sense to know how much is enough for them they wouldn't be problems. I know people who have started pushing to sustain habits — college students — who have gotten really wrapped up in the drug scene; they eat, sleep, speak drugs continually. That's all their life is: one experience to another, one trip to another, one high to another. They're getting up in the morning, having their morning glory seeds, going off to class, hallucinating all the way through the class, and then coming back and tripping out that night. I think there's something pathological about this thing; that you can very easily slide from a user to an abuser.

Recently there's been a big

scandal in the heroin trade; children have been found to be not only users but pushers. Like Walter Vandermeer, that little kid with the Snoopy sweatshirt who died of a heroin overdose at age 11. But where was Walter going anyway? I don't think it would have really made any difference whether he died at 11 or whether he died at 15, or 16 of a heroin overdose. All these lives are being wasted anyway in the heroin addictive syndrome. I'd like to see the heroin trade cut out, and I think it's really strange that the government hasn't done anything about it, because the heroin trade is largely controlled by the Mafia.

Adults have strange attitudes about drugs, I suppose because drugs were always associated with the slums and those weirdo jazz musicians back in the 40's

and 50's. But it's a highly emotional thing; they never really seem to look at it — they don't even know what they're talking about, for the most part. I guess to them it's just an evil, horrible thing. They never make any distinctions between drugs and really don't know what the problem is. To me the problem is a personality problem rather than anything else. For people to start using something that is basically destructive, like heroin, there must be something wrong with them; they must have some problem in their lives that they are unable to cope with. There seems to be an increase among heroin users in the suburbs lately, which is very disturbing to parents — and even as a dealer it's disturbing to me. Although if I had

(see DRUG, page 12)

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Country, blues, acid, and rock

by paddy link

Country and blues has given rock music a new life. The country element is not quite Hank Williams, nor the blues as gutsy as John Lee Hooker, but it is a subtle touch. Acid rock has been refined a bit.

One example of this refinement is the Rolling Stones' Let it Bleed. It has got to be the best album they have ever put out. After a period of mediocre self-indulgence in their music, this is a sort of rebirth of their real talent. The influence of the country is heard in "Country Honk," a version of "Honky-Tonk Woman." They have always had a element of the blues in their music, and it all comes

home in this new album. Perhaps the most impressive cut on the album is "You Can't Always Get What You Want." It is backed up by the London Bach Choir, and the meeting of the rock and the pure, classical sound of the choir is worth the price of the album.

In general, Ten Years After is a group that is not too well-known. Their new album, Shh, produces a sound of electrified blues and rock reminiscent, at times, of Church Berry. Combining this with some hard rock and some unusual sound effects has created a worthwhile album.

The most disappointing new record is the Moody Blues' To

Our Children's Children's Children. They have always exploited sound gimmicks to their advantage; however, they have stagnated. They are using the same techniques they used for their last two albums. A good sound can be made better by innovation, and The Moody Blues are resting on past successes.

Simon and Garfunkel are a surprise with their Bridge Over Troubled Waters. Their style had gotten a bit stereotyped, but this new album shows another side of them. They seem preoccupied more with the music rather than the words, and the result is one of their best albums.

LSD has bad influence on art

Dr. Richard Hartmann, a Munich psychiatrist, recently ran a controlled experiment in conjunction with the Max Planck Institute for Psychiatry, on creative ability under the influence of LSD.

Thirty-four artists with differing styles were selected to participate. They each brought one of their most recent works, and after taking a 100-microgram dose of the drug, the artists were asked to concentrate on the subject of these works.

Hartmann was not able to come to any definite conclusions from

the results of these experiments. There were correlations between the drug-influenced art and that produced by schizophrenics. This leads Hartmann to believe there may be truth in the theory that schizophrenia is caused by a biochemical imbalance.

A high percentage of the artists lost a degree of their skill. Many could not hold a brush, one became paralyzed, and another went back to his flying days in World War II. Almost all experienced difficulty in composition.

The artists' reaction to the drug varied. One painter began

to draw a pig, saying, 'Don't you think that the eyes of a pig have a particularly devout look?' Colors intensely while undergoing the drug's effect. Painter Heinz Troke experienced this phenomenon, 'My God,' he said, 'This white became the whitest white of my life.'

It was noted that the abstract artists experienced the least mind expansion of the group. One action painter was of this category; however, he saw lots of tiny animal figures that he found impossible to draw.

Painter Ernst Fuch finds mesocaine and other drugs increase his powers of perception. An 'aperture,' says Fuch, opens his consciousness.

On the whole Hartmann found that the LSD experience produced more negative than positive effects for the creative artist.

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Drug laws may loosen

by Diane Bignall

Proposals for the lessening of federal laws governing narcotic drugs are being considered by Congress. If enacted, these would be the first revisions since 1937. They call for distinctions to be made between professional criminals, confirmed addicts, and casual drug users.

New proposals will shift the emphasis from marijuana to the larger problem of "hard" drugs, and will offer judges more discretion in dealing with cases on an individual basis.

Possession of marijuana is subject to 2-20 years imprisonment and a maximum fine of \$20,000 under present federal laws. Conviction constitutes a felony, resulting in the loss of all civil rights during the period of sentence as well as the permanent loss of voting rights, the right to run for public office or work for the government. The new proposals suggest that the first offense be a misdemeanor having a one year imprisonment term and a

\$5,000 fine.

The selling of marijuana presently has the same penalty as possession. New proposals say the first offense should remain a felony and penalty should vary between 12 and 20 years and a \$25,000 fine. Transferral of marijuana can result in 5-10 years imprisonment and a maximum fine of \$20,000. Transferral to a minor is subject to 10-40 years in prison and a \$20,000 fine.

Federal penalties for the possession, manufacturing, or selling of LSD or mescaline are less severe with no existing federal law against possession of LSD for personal use.

Morgan meets with profs on academic forum issue

A group of students who have been working on devising a plan for the institution of a student-faculty academic forum met with about ten faculty members Monday night to discuss their proposals.

According to Marilyn Morgan, spokesman for the stu-

dents, the plan as it exists now is of a general nature; details of the structure and duties of such a forum would still have to be worked out.

Marilyn said that the chief topic of discussion at the meeting was the whole concept of student-faculty cooperation on academic matters. Most of the students and faculty members present agreed that students should play an important role in determining academic policy, Marilyn added. She also said that the student view of the success of such a forum tended to be "idealistic"; while the faculty members adopted a more "realistic" attitude.

Marilyn feels that there is too little communication on campus between students and faculty on matters concerning "educational philosophy."

Marilyn called the meeting in order to obtain faculty opinion on the suggestions which until then had consisted solely of student ideas.

Administration issues drug policy

Cases of illegal drug use on campus will be handled by the appropriate civil authorities, according to official college policy.

Chancellor Simpson feels that it is not the role of the college to protect a student from legal prosecution in cases of

violation of civil law. However, in such cases the college would try to insure that a student's legal rights were fully protected and that she received the fairest deal possible, he added.

Chancellor Simpson also said he would not favor a student being subjected to double jeopardy. If a student were prosecuted under civil law, she would most likely not be subject to an additional trial by a college judicial body for the same of-

fense.

Dr. Simpson emphasized that the college would consider facts of each case individually according to circumstances.

College administrators are aware that a problem of drug abuse exists to a limited extent on campus, but they also feel that many rumors concerning the issue have been exaggerated. They would act only in cases where specific evidence was presented.



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Students can be boring too! Drug interview continued

(from FEEDBACK, page 5)

Dear Editor:

Yuri McCarthy's article in the February 16 issue of the BULLET voices a complaint which I hear with growing frequency from Mary Washington students. That complaint has to do with "boring" and "dull" classes. Of the several problems which this adjectival evaluation raises I would like to comment on one, namely that it excludes from consideration the role of the student. If dullness can result from some deficiency on the part of the instructor, can it not also result from the student's own failure of imagination, her lack of participation, her passive demand

for relevance, and her defensive attitude of "entertain me or I'll cry 'boring'?"

Isn't it possible that some instructors are rendered apathetic by the seeming indifference of their students, by their failure to find an effective stimulus to which the student will respond? Students can be boring too. Shall the instructor complain to the Director of Admissions?

What I am suggesting is an evaluation of our academic experience that includes all the relevant variables, including the hauntingly empty spaces before our guest lecturers and concert artists.

Glen R. Thomas
American Studies

(from DRUG, page 9)

heroin to sell and someone wanted to buy it I'd sell it to him because, he'd only get it from somewhere else. I wouldn't initiate anyone on heroin; and depending on the person I wouldn't initiate him on hallucinogens if I thought it would not be good for him, because some people can

handle it and some people just can't.

B — How do you feel about the existing drug laws?

S — I think most people realize the ridiculousness of having marijuana use as a felony; but from then on it becomes rather vague as to what should be and what shouldn't be. It sure would be nice if they would enforce the heroin laws and get the dealers, who are the source of the problem. I'm ambivalent about LSD; and cannabis and stimulants, I think, should be made available but on a restricted basis.

B — Do you have any closing remarks before we turn you in?

S — I guess anybody who reads

this realizes what the legal consequences are for using; and they certainly are pretty strict in Virginia. The hazards that one runs into are the legal ones and also what you can do to yourself. You should be very careful in using stuff if you're not sure you can handle it. If you're not very emotionally stable I wouldn't suggest drugs because they require stability and maturity to use them intelligently. Abuse is what makes drugs dangerous. Very few drugs are harmful unless they are abused. I advocate use and caution. Before people condemn things they should find out about them instead of spewing out emotional and unfounded statements.

Due to the timing of SGA elections, the BULLET campaign issue will appear on Thursday, March 12. There will be no BULLET on Monday, March 9 or Monday, March 16.

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